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THE *Fruit* SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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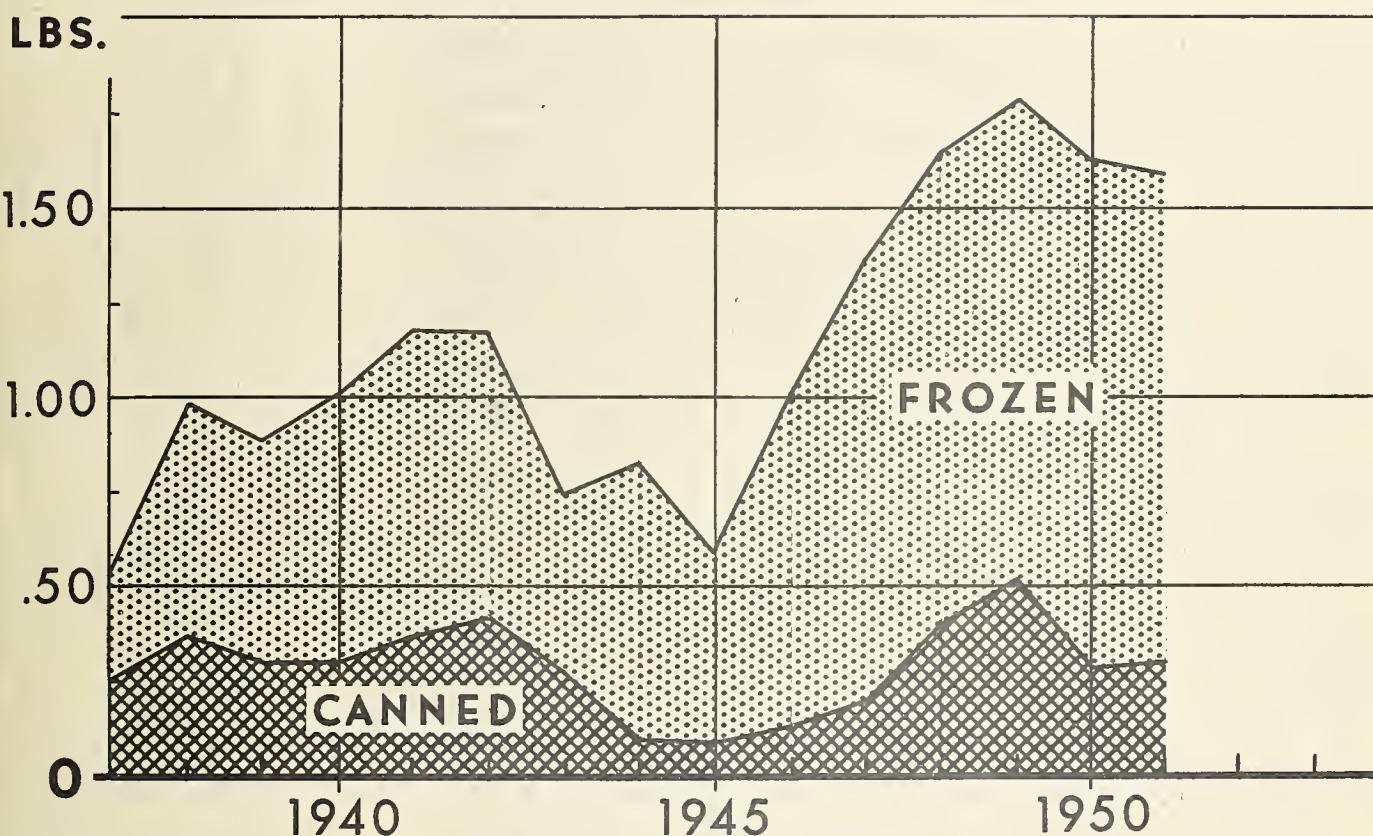
BAE

JUNE 1952

In this issue:
Production and Consumption of Berries

CANNED AND FROZEN BERRIES

U. S. Civilian Per Capita Consumption, Fresh Weight Equivalent



INCLUDES ALL MAJOR BERRIES, EXCEPT CRANBERRIES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

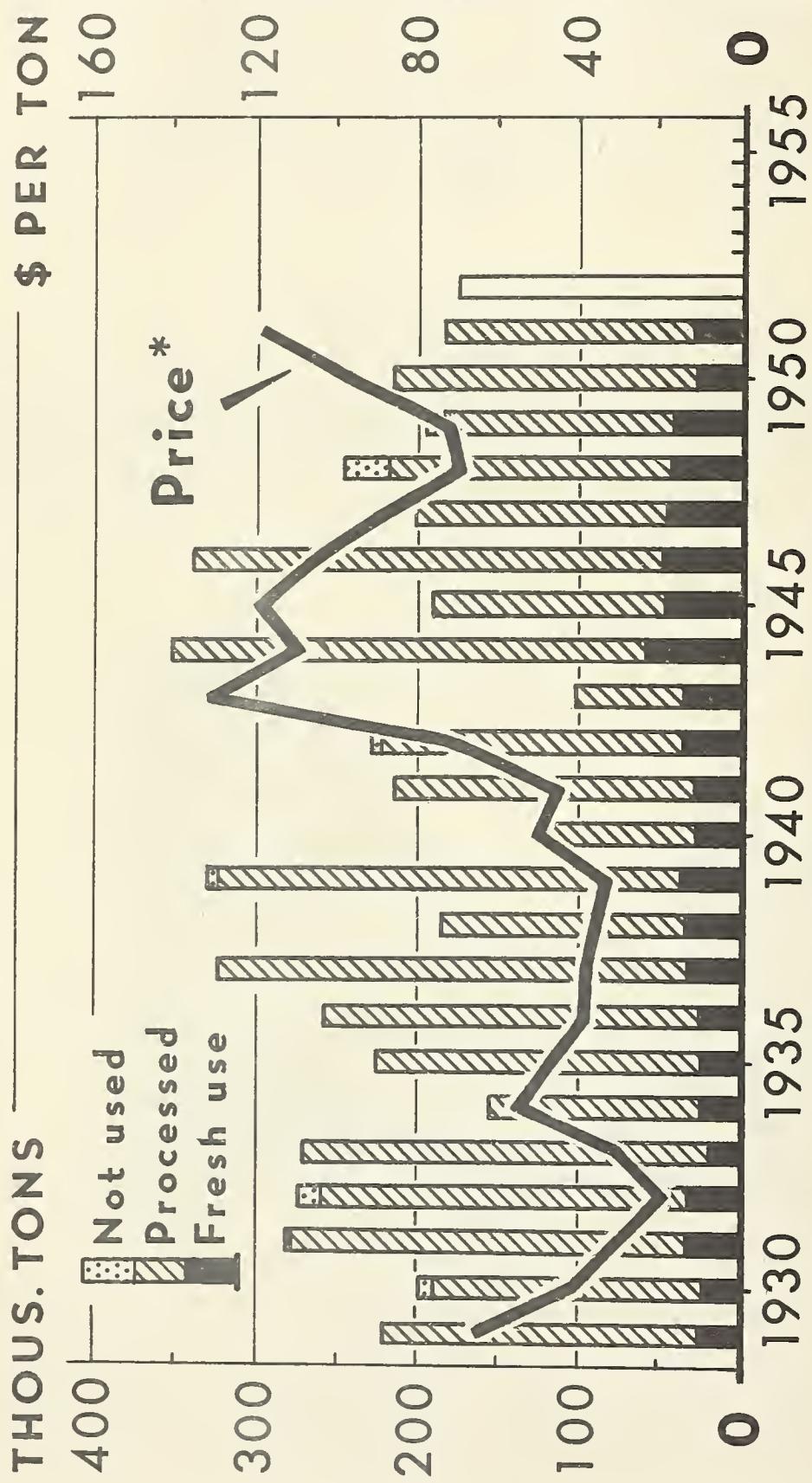
NEG. 48712-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Per capita consumption of canned and frozen berries combined, fresh weight equivalent, tripled from 1937 to 1951. During these years, consumption of canned berries increased only slightly, but that

of frozen berries increased more than four-fold. Although consumption of frozen berries was about equal to that of canned berries in 1937, it was 4 times as large in 1951.

APRICOTS

Production, Utilization, and Price



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Production of apricots in recent years has been about as large as two decades earlier. The greater part of production each year has been processed, mostly by canning, drying, and freezing. Fresh use of apricots has increased and in most postwar years has been about double that of 1929. Per capita consumption has increased less markedly. Prices in most years since 1941 have been considerably higher than in previous years.

THE 1952 FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 25, 1952

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SUMMARY

A slightly smaller total deciduous fruit crop is in prospect for 1952 than last year but stocks of canned fruit are larger, military requirements for canned fruits are smaller, and demand from canners probably will be weaker. Prices growers receive for deciduous fruits this season are expected to average somewhat lower than in 1951. Prospects for citrus fruit this summer are for smaller supplies of fresh oranges than last summer, about the same quantity of grapefruit, smaller supplies of canned juices and much larger supplies of frozen juices. Prices for oranges this summer probably will average about the same as in the summer of 1951. Prices for grapefruit are expected to advance seasonally.

The 1952 crops of most of the major deciduous fruits will be smaller than last year, with sweet cherries, peaches, and pears the chief exceptions. The sweet cherry crop is expected to be much larger than in 1951, the peach crop moderately larger and the pear crop about the same. Most of the peaches marketed in July will come from California and some of the Southern States where the crops are smaller than last year. Prices in July to growers for peaches from such Southern States may be higher than a year earlier. Peaches marketed in August and September will come from States where production is expected to be larger than in 1951, and prices for these peaches are expected to average under 1951 prices.

Among other major fruits, lower prices than in 1951 also seem probable for sweet cherries, and pears. An important factor in the outlook is the prospect for some reduction in demand by processors. In contrast, higher prices seem likely for the small 1952 plum crop.

With increased carry-over of high-cost canned fruits and smaller Government set-asides from the 1952 pack, demand of processors for fruit for canning is not expected to be as strong as in 1951. This not only will contribute to lower prices for some fruits for canning but also probably will result in a small reduction in total canned pack.

Although the 1952 pack of canned citrus juices in Florida is about one-fifth smaller than the 1951 pack, this reduction is considerably more than offset by a record pack of frozen citrus concentrate.

PEACHES

Increased Production in 1952

The 1952 crop of peaches in the United States is estimated as of June 1 at 69.4 million bushels, about 9 percent larger than the 1951 crop and slightly above the 1941-50 average. Prospective production in 1952 is up considerably in Washington, Colorado, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, and in several of the smaller producing States. Substantial reductions are in prospect in California (clingstone crop), New Jersey, South Carolina, and Georgia. The crop in the 10 Southern early States is expected to be about 3 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and 13 percent smaller than average. Peaches from these 10 States and California provide most of the fresh market supplies during June and July. In California, the clingstone crop is down about 10 percent from the record 1951 crop but nearly 14 percent above average. But supplies are expected to be adequate for the usual requirements for canning. Light shipments of early peaches from California and Georgia began early in June.

Grower Prices for Larger 1952 Crop Expected to Average Under 1951 Prices

Demand for fresh peaches probably will be about as strong in 1952 as in 1951. But demand for clingstone peaches for canning is not expected to be as strong as in 1951. Because of smaller production, peaches marketed fresh from Georgia, South Carolina, and perhaps a few other States in July may bring higher average prices than in 1951. Much of the increased production in 1952 is in States that will market the peaches in August and September, when nearly all canning and drying is done. Prices for most peaches marketed in these two months are expected to average lower than in this time of 1951. In California, where most of the clingstone peaches are grown, grower prices for the 1952 crop probably will average much lower than in 1951, and prices for freestone peaches also may average lower. Grower prices for the entire peach crop of the United States are expected to average lower in 1952 than in 1951.

Smaller Pack of Canned Peaches Seems Probable in 1952

Prospects are for a smaller pack of canned clingstone peaches in 1952 than in 1951 because of the heavy stocks of canned peaches and also fruit cocktail of which clingstone peaches are an important ingredient. On April 1, 1952, combined packer and wholesaler stocks of canned peaches were 48 percent larger than on that date in 1951; stocks of fruit cocktail and salad were

38 percent larger. The pack of canned freestones may be about the same as in 1951. Freestone peaches are canned in many other States besides California and some of the increased production of these States probably will be canned. The total pack of canned peaches in 1952, including both clingstones and freestones, is expected to be somewhat smaller than the 1951 pack of 22.8 million cases (24-2½'s), which was a new record. About 84 percent of this pack was California clingstone.

APRICOTS

Production Slightly Under Relatively Small 1951 Crop

The 1952 crop of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated as of June 1 at 175,500 tons, 4 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and 23 percent below the 1941-50 average. The 1952 crop is the smallest since 1943. A large reduction in California plus a small one in Utah more than offset a substantial increase in Washington.

Prices for 1952 Crop May Average

No Higher Than 1951 Prices

The carlot rail movement of new-crop apricots from California started the last week of May and increased rapidly in early June. Prices for California apricots on the New York City auction averaged considerably higher during the first 2 weeks in June 1952, than in the same weeks of 1951. But grower prices for the entire 1952 crop may average no higher than prices for the 1951 crop. Demand for apricots for canning may not be as strong as in 1951, mainly because of the large stocks on hand. On April 1, 1952, combined packer and wholesaler stocks of canned apricots were about 53 percent larger than the relatively small stocks on that date in 1951. The 1952 pack probably will be somewhat smaller than the 1951 pack of about 4.6 million cases (24-2½'s), the largest in the last decade except for 1948, 1946 and 1944. In contrast to the prospects for a smaller pack of canned apricots, the 1952 pack of dried apricots probably will be larger than the small 1951 pack. (See also the chart inside of front cover.)

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Crop Much Larger Than in 1951

The 1952 crop of sweet cherries is estimated as of June 1 at 106,030 tons, 48 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 15 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Production is up sharply in 1952 in the important cherry producing States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan. But it is down considerably in New York.

Carlot rail movement of the California crop got under way early in May. By early June, shipments to fresh markets were nearly double the rate of a year earlier. On the Chicago auction market, prices for the first shipments

were seasonally high, in some weeks averaging above comparable prices in 1951. With the sharp increase in shipments in early June, prices dropped somewhat under 1951 levels. Market supplies are expected to be very large during late June as shipments from the Pacific Northwest reach heavy volume, resulting in seasonally low prices. Grower prices for the large 1952 crop probably will average considerably under 1951 prices.

Stocks of canned sweet cherries held by packers and wholesale distributors on April 1, 1952 were about the same as a year earlier. With the crop larger and prices lower than in 1952, more cherries probably will be processed than last year. In 1951, about 900 thousand cases (24- $2\frac{1}{2}$'s) were canned, 21 percent larger than the 1950 pack, but 46 percent under the large 1949 pack.

Sour Cherry Production

Slightly Under 1951 Tonnage

Production of sour cherries in 1952 is estimated at 148,070 tons, 6 percent smaller than the record tonnage in 1951 but 50 percent larger than average. Prospective production is up slightly in Wisconsin. But it is down slightly in Michigan, the leading State, and down also in other important States. The above estimate for 1952 is based on the June 15 condition of the crop in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio and on the June 1 condition in other States.

The 1951 packs of canned and frozen sour cherries were nearly as large as the record 1950 packs. On April 1, 1952, combined packer and wholesaler stocks of canned sour cherries were about as large as on that date in 1951. Stocks of cherries in cold storage May 31 were 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Demand for sour cherries for canning and freezing, the two major outlets, is not expected to be as strong as in 1951. Hence, grower prices for the 1952 crop probably will average about the same as for the 1951 crop. At these prices, about as many cherries are likely to be canned as in 1951, but fewer will be frozen.

PEARS

Prospective Crop About Same

Size as 1951 Crop

On June 1, the outlook was for a crop of about 30.2 million bushels of pears in 1952, about the same as the near-average crop in 1951. In the Pacific Coast States, the prospective Bartlett crop of 18.8 million bushels is slightly smaller than the 1951 crop. But the crop of 6.5 million bushels of other varieties, mostly winter pears, is slightly larger. In most other States, production is not expected to differ greatly from 1951.

Prices for 1952 Crop May

Average Under Relatively High

Prices for 1951 Crop

Grower prices for pears in July probably will average above the unusually low prices of July 1951. But later in the summer as the movement of pears to fresh markets and processors becomes heavy, prices are likely to be under

corresponding prices in 1951. Although demand for pears for fresh use is expected to be about as strong as in the summer of 1952, demand for pears for processing may not be as good. Total stocks of canned pears held by packers and wholesale distributors on April 1, 1952, were considerably larger than a year earlier. Military procurement of canned pears from the 1952 pack is expected to be somewhat under that from the 1951 pack.

1951-Crop Pears

Stocks of 1951-crop pears in cold storage May 31, 1952, were down to about 17,000 bushels, indicating that the end of the season was near. Movement of the 1951 crop of winter pears was facilitated by a Government export-payment program which was in operation from July 23 to November 30, 1951. Under that program about 463,000 bushels were exported. Total exports of pears during July 1951 through April 1952 amounted to approximately 680,000 bushels, or about 2 percent of the crop. In the same part of the 1950-51 season, 791,000 bushels were exported.

APPLES

About Average-Sized Crop of Apples in Prospect in 1952

The 1952 commercial apple crop is expected to be about average in size based on June 1 condition. The first official forecast of the crop will be issued on July 10.

Prices for Apples Generally

Higher This Winter and Spring

Then a Year Earlier

Stocks of apples in cold storage at the end of each month last fall in 1952 have been smaller than usual for that date. On May 31, 1952, cold storage holdings were down to about 1 million bushels, 64 percent smaller than on that date in 1951 and 42 percent smaller than the 1947-51 average for May 31. Largely because of the smaller supplies this winter and spring, grower prices each month since January have averaged considerably higher than the price in the corresponding month of 1951.

Increased Exports in 1951-52

Under the export payment program for 1951-crop apples that was concluded March 31, 1952, nearly 3 million bushels were exported. Total exports from July 1951 through April 1952 were about 3.3 million bushels, or 3 percent of the crop. In the same months of the 1950-51 season, about 2.6 million bushels were exported. Imports of apples during the same months of 1951-52 were about 0.9 million bushels, 44 percent smaller than in the comparable period of 1950-51. In addition to the apples moved under the export program, the Government purchased 1.5 million bushels of the 1951 crop for distribution to school lunch programs and other eligible outlets.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Smaller Crops in California

Production of fresh plums in California is estimated as of June 1 at 56,000 tons, 42 percent under the large 1951 crop and 29 percent below the 1941-50 average. Condition of plums in Michigan on June 1 pointed to a crop larger than in 1951 and average. The 1951 crop in Michigan was 4,800 tons.

Production of dried prunes in California in 1952 is estimated at 137,000 tons (dry basis), 23 percent smaller than in 1951, 25 percent under average, and the smallest since 1929. Even so, supplies are expected to be adequate for domestic consumption. In the Pacific Northwest, June 1 prospects were favorable for prunes in Idaho but condition of the Washington and Oregon crops was variable and the outlook still uncertain.

Higher Season Average Prices in Prospect for 1952 Plum Crop

The carlot rail movement of fresh plums from California started in late May and increased rapidly in early June. Shipments to fresh markets are expected to continue heavy, and output of canned plums probably will be down somewhat from 1951. California Beauty plums started the season on the New York City auction market at prices averaging considerably above comparable 1951 prices. Grower prices for the entire 1952 crop probably will average substantially higher than prices for the 1951 crop.

STRAWBERRIES

1952 Crop Slightly Larger Than 1951 Crop

Production of commercial strawberries in 1952 is estimated as of June 1 at 32.1 million crates of 24 quarts each. The new crop is about 3 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 38 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Increased production in the late spring States more than offset reductions in other States. Among important producing States, larger crops than in 1951 are estimated for California, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington.

In May and June, movement of strawberries was seasonally large to both fresh markets and freezing plants. In May 1952, there was a net movement of 29 million pounds of frozen strawberries into cold storage. The total in cold storage at the end of May was over 70 million pounds, about 6.6 million less than a year earlier. In 1951, nearly 158 million pounds were frozen, almost a third of the commercial crop.

Prices for Fresh Strawberries In Early June Above 1951 Levels

Prices received by growers for strawberries averaged \$7.45 per 24-quart crate during the first half of May, 85 cents higher than in the same time of 1951. In mid-June 1952, prices for fresh strawberries on the New York City

and Chicago wholesale markets were somewhat below comparable 1951 prices. Prices for late-spring strawberries sold to freezers may not average quite as high as in 1951. Prices received by growers for the entire 1951 crop averaged \$6.58 per crate.

ORANGES

Smaller Supplies of Oranges

In Prospect This Summer Than Last

Supplies of 1951-52 crop oranges are expected to be somewhat smaller in the summer of 1952 than a year earlier. On June 1, 1952, approximately 25 million boxes of oranges remained to be marketed. In California, there still were 20 million boxes of Valencias compared with 27 million on June 1, 1951. In Florida, there were about 5 million this June 1 and 8 million a year earlier. Moreover, movement of the Florida crop is expected to be about completed by July 1 this year, but in 1951 movement continued into mid-summer.

The 1951-52 crop of oranges and tangerines is estimated as of June 1 at 122.4 million boxes, less than 1 percent larger than the 1950-51 crop and 19 percent above the 1940-49 average. About 60.4 million boxes of the 1951-52 crop are Valencias. The California Valencia crop, which will provide most of the fresh oranges marketed during summer, is estimated at 25.4 million boxes, 17 percent under the 1950-51 crop.

Prices for Oranges About the Same

This Summer as Last

Each month since October 1951, prices received by growers for oranges have averaged considerably under corresponding prices in the 1950-51 season. Except in October and late December 1951, weekly auction market prices for Florida oranges also have averaged considerably under comparable 1950-51 prices. But auction prices for California oranges have frequently averaged above 1950-51 prices. The decline in prices for Florida oranges was influenced strongly by the sharp increase in size of crop. Furthermore, processors faced with heavy carry-overs of frozen orange concentrate offered much lower prices than in 1950-51. In fact, prices paid growers for oranges delivered to concentrating plants during February through mid-May have averaged less than half the prices paid in the same time in 1951. In California, the smaller crop of oranges was an important factor in the relatively high price levels. Although the marketing of Florida oranges will be completed earlier this summer than last, and production of California Valencias is smaller, there are much larger supplies of frozen orange concentrate than in the summer of 1951. Under these conditions, prices for oranges this summer may average about the same as in the summer of 1951.

Sharp Increase in Use of Oranges

By Packers of Frozen Concentrate

Movement of Florida oranges, both to fresh markets and to processors, has been much heavier in the 1951-52 season than in 1950-51. Total utilization by processors through June 14 was about 19 percent heavier than in the same

part of 1950-51. Through June 14, 1952, packers of frozen concentrate had utilized about 67 percent of the oranges processed, compared with 53 percent a year earlier. This means that about 51 percent more oranges had been made into frozen concentrate than at the same time in 1951. In contrast packers of canned juice and sections utilized about 16 percent less. As a result, output of frozen orange concentrate set a new record in 1951-52.

Increased Exports in 1951-52

Exports of fresh oranges from November 1951 through April 1952 were over 3.2 million boxes, 27 percent larger than in the same months of 1950-51. In addition, about 3.2 million gallons of orange juice of all types, mostly single-strength, were exported, about 9 percent less than a year earlier. Under the export-payment program for 1951-52 crop oranges, about 2.3 million boxes of fresh oranges, 247,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength orange juice, and 53,000 gallons of concentrated orange juice had been exported or declared for export by June 21, 1952.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of Grapefruit Expected to Be About the Same This Summer As Last

Supplies of grapefruit will be seasonally small in July and August. Nearly all of the summer grapefruit will come from California, where the crop of 1.5 million boxes is about the same as the crop last summer but 12 percent under the 1940-49 average. Some Florida grapefruit also may still be available in July. Although supplies in this State on June 1 were much larger than a year earlier, most of the remaining grapefruit was disposed of in June.

The 1951-52 crop of grapefruit was about 40.4 million boxes, 13 percent smaller than the 1950-51 crop and 21 percent under the 1940-49 average.

Prices for Grapefruit Expected

To Increase Seasonally This Summer

Prices received by growers and at terminal auctions for grapefruit averaged moderately lower during January-May 1952 than in these months of 1951. Although supplies from the smaller 1951-52 crop remaining to be marketed after January 1, 1952 were about as large as supplies a year earlier, demand for grapefruit for processing was not as strong. This was the result partly of increased stocks of canned grapefruit and grapefruit juice carried into the 1951-52 season and partly of increased supplies of frozen orange concentrate at low prices. Prices for canned orange juice also were relatively low.

As usual, most of the relatively small supplies of grapefruit marketed in summer will be for fresh use. Hence, prices for grapefruit can be expected to rise about seasonally this summer. But they may not average quite as high as in the summer of 1951.

More Florida Grapefruit Used Fresh, Less Processed, Than in 1950-51

Although total utilization of Florida grapefruit through June 14 of the 1951-52 season has been nearly as large as in the same period of 1950-51,

considerably more grapefruit has been used fresh and considerably less has been processed. About 12.7 million boxes, 25 percent less than in 1950-51, had been processed by June 14, 1952. This is in contrast to the increased processing of oranges this season.

Exports Assisted by Government

Payment Program

To encourage exports of fresh and processed grapefruit during the 1951-52 season, the United States Department of Agriculture on March 5, 1952, inaugurated an export payment program for grapefruit similar to the one for oranges. It provides for payments up to 40 percent of the export sales price, basis free alongside ship, United States ports. Under this program, approximately 122,000 boxes of grapefruit, 136,000 cases (24-2's) of single-strength canned grapefruit juice, and smaller quantities of other processed grapefruit were exported or declared for export by June 21, 1952. Total exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1951 through April 1952 were about 1 million boxes, 7 percent larger than in the same months of 1950-51. Total exports of fresh grapefruit in 1950-51 were about 1.6 million boxes.

About as Large Supplies of Lemons

In Prospect This Summer As Last

Approximately 6 million boxes of lemons were available for use after June 1, 1952, about the same as on that date in 1951 and 1950. Production of lemons in California in 1951-52 is estimated at 12.8 million boxes, 5 percent under the 1950-51 crop but near the 1940-49 average.

Exports of lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1951-April 1952 were about 237,000 boxes, 28 percent larger than in the same months of the 1950-51 season. Total exports in 1950-51 were 482,000 boxes. The above figures for 1951-52 include exports under the Government export-payment program that became effective January 28, 1952. Under this program about 60,000 boxes had been exported or declared for export by April 30 and 154,000 boxes by June 21. Most of such exports went to Belgium and The Netherlands. Imports of lemons so far this season and all of last season have been negligible.

Prices received by growers and terminal auction prices for lemons during November 1951-May 1952 have followed about the same course as prices in that part of the 1950-51 season. The principal exception was in February 1952 when prices were considerably lower. In mid-June 1952, auction prices averaged moderately above those of a year earlier. Lemon prices through the year are characterized by large fluctuations, mainly in response to changes in market supplies and temperature.

Increased Production of Florida Limes in 1952-53

The 1952-53 lime crop in Florida is estimated at 300,000 boxes, 15 percent larger than the 1951-52 crop and 63 percent above average. Movement of new crop limes usually starts in April, runs heavy during June-September, and then diminishes to the rest of the season. Distribution is heaviest in the Eastern States. Domestic supplies of limes

usually are supplemented by relatively small imports which arrive in largest quantities during late spring and summer. Prices received by growers for limes averaged lower during April and May, 1952 than in these months of 1951.

TREE NUTS

Production of walnuts in California in 1952 is estimated as of June 1 at 71,000 tons, 6 percent larger than the 1951 crop and 13 percent larger than the 1941-50 average. Prospects on June 1 also were favorable for the walnut crop in Oregon. In 1951, 67,000 tons were produced in California and 8,800 tons in Oregon.

Condition of almonds in California on June 1 was not as good as on that date in 1951 and also below average for June 1. The 1951 crop was 42,700 tons. The June 1 condition of filberts in Oregon and Washington was better than that of a year earlier. Production in these two States totaled 7,390 tons in 1951.

DRIED FRUITS

The outlook on June 1 for dried prunes in California was for the production of 137,000 tons, (dry basis). This is 23 percent less than in 1951-52.

The total pack of dried fruits in 1951-52 was about 475,000 tons (processed weight), approximately one-fourth larger than the 1950-51 pack. Most of this increase was the result of considerably larger packs of raisins and prunes. In order to help move excess supplies of these two fruits, the United States Department of Agriculture has had an export-payment program in operation since August 15, 1951. Under this program, approximately 64,000 tons of raisins and 43,500 tons of prunes had been exported or approved for export by June 20, 1952. Earlier in the season under a purchase program, the Department bought over 5,000 tons of dried prunes for school lunch use.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Smaller Pack of Canned Fruits Seems Probable in 1952-53

Packers' stocks of 10 major items of canned fruits combined (apricots, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries, plums and prunes, apples, applesauce, and citrus segments) were about 72 percent larger on June 1, 1952 than on June 1, 1951. Among items held by packers in largest quantities on June 1, 1952 were peaches and fruit cocktail. Stocks of several important items were larger than a year earlier as follows: peaches, .524 percent; fruit cocktail, .372 percent; apricots, .440 percent; and pears, .174 percent. Figures are not available on stocks held by wholesale distributors on June 1, 1952. But on April 1, 1952, such stocks of the above 10 items excluding apples were 19 percent smaller than on that date in 1951. Total packer and wholesaler stocks of the same 9 items, however, were 24 percent larger than on April 1, 1951.

With large stocks of canned fruits held by packers at the start of the 1952 canning season, some reduction in several important deciduous crops, and smaller Government set-asides from the 1952 pack, prospects are for a

smaller canned pack than the near record pack of 1951. Among important fruits, reductions seem most probable in the packs of apricots, peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail. But a larger pack of sweet cherries is expected.

The 1951-52 pack of commercially-canned fruits in the continental United States was approximately 3.1 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 70 million cases of 24 No. 2½ cans. This was nearly a tenth larger than the 1950-51 pack and second only to the record 1946-47 pack. Through June 14, 1952 of the 1951-52 season, slightly less than 2.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) of grapefruit sections, orange sections, and citrus salad had been canned in Florida. This was 28 percent smaller than output in the same part of the 1950-51 season. Total stocks of citrus sections and salad held by Florida packers on June 14, 1952, were about 15 percent larger than on that date in 1951. In Hawaii output of canned pineapple through March 31, 1952 of the 1951-52 season was about 10.0 million cases (24-2½'s), 5 percent smaller than the pack in the same part of the 1950-51 season.

Requirements of 1952-Pack Canned Fruits

For Defense Use Much Smaller Than Those of 1951

Requirements of 1952-pack canned fruits for defense use total slightly under 5 million cases (equivalent 24 No. 2½ cans), or about 7 percent of the prospective 1952 pack. This is substantially smaller than the requirements from the 1951 pack. Fruits covered are apples, applesauce, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, red sour pitted cherries, sweet cherries, Kadota figs, fruit cocktail, peaches, Bartlett pears, purple plums, and pineapple. A set-aside order covering the 1952 pack was established effective April 3, 1952 by the United States Department of Agriculture (Revision 1 to Sub-Order of DFO-2).

Reduced Pack of Canned Citrus Juices

in Florida in 1951-52

The 1951-52 pack of canned fruit juices probably will be about 2 billion pounds, the equivalent of 66 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This prospective total is about 20 percent smaller than the 1950-51 pack of about 2.4 billion pounds. The major part of each pack consists of citrus juices, canned in Florida. Through June 14, 1952 of the Florida canning season, which was nearing the end, about 33.2 million cases (24-2's) of citrus juices had been canned. This was 19 percent less than in the same part of the 1950-51 season. Output of each of the major juices was down as follows: Orange, 4 percent; blanded orange and grapefruit, 26 percent; grapefruit, 35 percent; and tangerine, 59 percent. These reductions were more than offset by substantial increases in output of frozen citrus concentrate in Florida in 1951-52. (See Appendix table for further detail). Total stocks of these four items held by packers were 23 percent smaller than on June 14, 1951. Output of canned pineapple juice in Hawaii was about 10.2 million cases through March 31, 1952 of the 1951-52 season. This was 21 percent smaller than the comparable pack in 1950-51.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate in 1952

Total commercial production of frozen fruits and fruit juices in the United States in 1952 is expected to be at least 900 million pounds. In 1951,

total output was slightly over 800 million pounds. Prospects are for a small increase in pack of strawberries and a slight decrease in pack of sour cherries in 1952. However, the total pack of frozen fruits and berries, excluding citrus juices, probably will be about as large as in 1951, when it was about 420 million pounds. But output of frozen citrus juices will be much larger than in 1951. In Florida, over 426 million pounds (over 43 million gallons) of frozen orange concentrate had been made by June 14, 1952. This was 57 percent larger than comparable output in 1951. In addition, about 16 million pounds (1.6 million gallons) of frozen grapefruit concentrate and blended orange and grapefruit concentrate had been made. Although the packing season for Florida is about over, that for California will extend through the summer and fall. In 1951, about 79 percent of the total pack of frozen citrus juices was made in Florida.

Per Capita Consumption

Continues Upward Trend

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries on May 31, 1952 were about 200 million pounds, 7 percent smaller than on that date in 1951. Strawberries were the only item for which storage stocks increased during May. But the 70 million pounds in storage on May 31 were 8 percent smaller than the record stocks a year earlier. Stocks of all other fruits and berries decreased during May.

Stocks of frozen orange juice increased about 38 million pounds during May 1952. The total of 270 million pounds (27.2 million gallons) in cold storage May 31, 1952 was about 64 percent larger than stocks a year earlier. But movement of frozen orange concentrate into consumption this year also is much heavier than a year ago. Purchases by householders during April 1952 are reported to have been 77 percent larger than in April 1951. Per capita consumption of all frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1952 is tentatively estimated at 5.3 pounds, compared with 4.7 in 1951.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BERRIES

Although relatively small in volume, berries comprise an important constituent of the total supply of fruit. For many years, berries, especially strawberries, were available only as fresh fruit in season. Later, canning extended the use of berries from one season to another. More recently, freezing has popularized and facilitated the widespread use of berries, resulting in a sharp upward trend in consumption of the frozen product.

In addition to direct consumption in the fresh, canned, and frozen forms berries are also used extensively in a number of other ways. Substantial quantities of berries are manufactured each year into jams and jellies, to be used as spreads for bread, waffles, pancakes, and the like. Large quantities are used in making berry pies and other desserts. Berries also are used widely to give body and flavor to ice cream, confections, and other food and beverage items.

Principal kinds of berries are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, youngberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants, and cranberries. The United States Department of Agriculture each year gathers statistics on the production and other aspects of strawberries and cranberries, summaries of which are presented in the Fruit Situation and other reports. On the production of other berries (also strawberries), some figures become available every 5 or 10 years through the Census of Agriculture. Such other

Table 1.—Berries harvested for sale, by States, 1949

State	Black-	Boysen-				Total
	Raspberries, tame	berries and dewberries, tame	berries, and loganberries, tame	Blueberries, wild	Blueberries, tame	
	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts	Quarts
Maine	110,376	—	—	8,827,640	15,655	8,953,671
New Hampshire	37,278	—	—	263,125	2,582	302,985
Vermont	42,740	—	—	1,837	1,047	45,624
Massachusetts	92,656	—	—	—	—	92,656
Rhode Island	10,071	—	—	889	5,108	16,068
Connecticut	38,488	—	—	—	—	38,488
New York	3,507,679	546,870	—	—	—	4,054,549
New Jersey	639,822	381,617	—	—	—	1,021,439
Pennsylvania	703,913	—	—	—	—	703,913
Ohio	1,029,366	—	—	—	—	1,029,366
Indiana	343,362	—	—	—	—	343,362
Illinois	389,797	—	—	—	—	389,797
Michigan	7,149,405	1,631,257	—	—	—	8,780,662
Wisconsin	525,186	—	—	—	—	525,186
Minnesota	899,188	—	—	—	—	899,188
Iowa	195,355	—	—	—	—	195,355
Missouri	—	185,111	—	—	—	185,111
Kansas	53,931	—	—	—	—	53,931
Maryland	394,051	—	—	—	—	394,051
District of Columbia	5	—	—	—	—	5
West Virginia	120,544	—	—	—	—	120,544
Arkansas	—	540,162	3,131,504	—	—	3,671,666
Oklahoma	—	953,413	—	—	—	953,413
Texas	—	2,185,456	—	—	—	2,185,456
Montana	182,914	—	—	—	—	182,914
Idaho	282,164	—	—	—	—	282,164
Colorado	133,723	—	—	—	—	133,723
Utah	454,833	—	—	—	—	454,833
Washington <u>1/</u>	12,838,073	4,476,503	598,195	—	—	17,912,771
Oregon <u>1/</u>	8,123,015	5,645,350	9,117,658	—	—	22,886,023
United States	38,297,935	16,545,739	12,847,357	9,093,491	24,392	76,808,914

1/ Original data converted from pounds to quarts on the basis of 1 quart equals 1½ pounds.

berries as reported by the 1950 Census, plus strawberries as reported by the Department of Agriculture, are herein treated together. They form a group of small fruits having a high degree of similarity in use.

Raspberries and Strawberries are
Grown in Many States

The 1950 Census of Agriculture gathered statistics on number of farms reporting, acreage, and production of (1) raspberries, (2) blackberries and dewberries, (3) boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries, (4) wild blueberries, (5) tame (cultivated) blueberries, and (6) strawberries. Figures on the quantities of each group of berries harvested in 1949, except strawberries, are shown by States in table 1. Raspberries comprised about half of the reported production (excluding strawberries), having been harvested in 25 States and the District of Columbia. Washington, Oregon, Michigan, and New York, in that order, led in production. Blackberries (cultivated) and dewberries, grown mostly in Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Michigan, constituted over one-fifth of the total of all berries reported. Boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries were reported only for Oregon, Arkansas, and Washington, amounting to about one-sixth of the total. Production of blueberries was centered in New England, with Maine the leading State. Production was about one-eighth of the total. More than half of the production of these five groups of berries was in Oregon and Washington.

States leading in the production of strawberries in 1949, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, were Oregon, California, Washington, Michigan, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Berries Comprised About 2 Percent
Of Reported Deciduous Production in 1949

Statistics on berry production in the United States are summarized in table 2. The indicated quantities harvested understate the actual production in 1949. The figures for strawberries cover only commercial production in about 30 States. Hence production for home and local consumption in these States and all production in other States is excluded. But such production is only a small percentage of the total. Concerning census figures on berries, it seems that some farm production was unreported. Production on non-farm establishments was generally excluded. Although some production of wild blueberries was reported, that of other wild berries, especially blackberries, was excluded. Figures on packs of canned and frozen berries indicate that production of berries other than strawberries probably was considerably larger than that reported by the Census.

Despite these limitations, the figures in table 2, do give some notion of the magnitude and relative importance of the several berries. In 1949, the reported production of berries (excluding cranberries) amounted to approximately 432 million pounds, or nearly 3 pounds per capita.^{1/} This was slightly more than 2 percent of total deciduous production. Strawberries comprised about 73 percent of this total.

Considerably More Berries Frozen Than Canned in 1949

Statistics on the utilization of berries, similar to those on the quantities of the major deciduous fruits used fresh and processed, are not available. But some indication of the quantities of berries that were canned and frozen in 1949 Total production of cranberries in 1949 was about 84 million pounds, or 0.56 pound per capita.

Table 2.- Berries harvested for sale, United States, 1949

Kind of berry	Farms reporting	Acreage	Quantity harvested 1/		Production per capita
			Number	Acres	
Raspberries, tame ...	31,176	33,095	38,297,935	57,446,902	0.38
Blackberries and dewberries, tame ...	7,605	11,306	16,545,739	24,818,609	.17
Boysenberries, loganberries and youngberries	3,649	7,546	12,847,357	19,271,035	.13
Blueberries; wild ...	1,902	24,730	9,093,491	13,640,237	
Blueberries, tame ...	52	28	24,392	36,588	.09
Total	—	76,705	76,808,914	115,213,371	.77
Strawberries 2/	—	127,330	211,080,000	316,620,000	2.11
Total	—	204,035	287,888,914	431,833,371	2.88

1/ Conversions on basis of 1 quart equals 1½ pounds. 2/ Figures from Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Compiled from preliminary State reports of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, except strawberries, for which the figures are from the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Table 3.- Berries, canned and frozen: Estimated utilization,
fresh weight equivalent, 1/ United States, 1949

Kind of berry	Canned	Frozen	Total	
				pounds
Raspberries	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Blackberries	13,226	33,429	46,655	
Boysenberries	16,194	15,945	32,139	
Loganberries	14,452	14,793	29,245	
Youngberries	2,710	3,555	6,265	
Blueberries	355	657	1,012	
Gooseberries	2/26,533	14,738	41,271	
Currants	954	48	1,002	
Total	74,424	85,833	160,257	
Strawberries	2,960	89,308	92,268	
Total	77,384	175,141	252,525	

1/ Packs of canned berries as reported by National Canners Association and packs of frozen berries as reported by National Association of Frozen Food Packers converted to fresh-weight equivalent. 2/ Includes huckleberries.

1949 may be derived from data on packs. The 1949 packs were converted to a fresh-weight basis, and the results are shown in table 3. More blueberries were canned than any other berry, while strawberries and raspberries were first and second for freezing. More than twice as many berries were frozen as were canned in 1949 mainly because of the large production of frozen strawberries. The total quantity of strawberries frozen and canned in 1949 was about 29 percent of the reported production. But the quantities of blackberries, boysenberries, loganberries, youngberries, and blueberries that were processed considerably exceeded the production reported by the Census. An estimated 71 percent of the 1949 commercial strawberry crop was used fresh. Data are not available on the quantities of other berries used fresh in 1949.

Consumption of Frozen Berries in 1951
Was About 4 Times That of Canned Berries

Civilian per capita consumption of canned and frozen berries, fresh weight equivalent, 1937-51, is shown in table 4. These figures include relatively small imports of berries, mostly frozen blueberries. In 1937, the first year for which comparable data are available for both canned and frozen berries, per capita consumption of each class was about one-fourth of a pound. Consumption of both canned and frozen berries increased during the late thirties and early forties, with that of the frozen increasing the more rapidly. Consumption of both declined during wartime, mainly as a result of reduced production of the raw fruit and heavy military procurement. In the late forties and early fifties, consumption of canned berries again increased, and in 1951 it was only slightly above the 1937 level. But consumption of frozen berries increased sharply to a level of about 1.3 pounds. In 1951, per capita consumption of frozen berries was about 4 times that of canned berries. Per capita consumption of canned and frozen berries combined tripled from 1937 to 1951. (See also chart on front cover.)

Table 4.- Berries, canned and frozen 1/: United States civilian consumption, fresh weight equivalent, 1937-51

Year	Canned		Frozen	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1937	2/ 0.25		0.29	0.54
1938	2/ .37		.61	.98
1939	2/ .30		.59	.89
1940	2/ .30		.72	1.02
1941	2/ .37		.81	1.18
1942	2/ .42		.75	1.17
1943 .....	.27		.48	.75
1944 .....	.10		.73	.83
1945 .....	.09		.50	.59
1946 .....	.13		.88	1.01
1947 .....	.20		1.17	1.37
1948 .....	.40		1.24	1.64
1949 .....	.51		1.27	1.78
1950 .....	.28		1.34	1.62
1951 .....	.30		1.28	1.58

1/ Includes blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, gooseberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, and youngberries, and a small quantity of frozen currants and elderberries. 2/ Pack year data. Calendar year data not available.

Table 5. Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks			Pack	
	May 31 average 1947-51	May 31 1951	May 31 1952	1950	1951
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	1/28,612	1/32,097	1/19,606	48,013	28,772
Apricots	7,705	1,419	3,639	7,802	9,869
Blackberries	6,217	2,557	6,718	8,973	14,574
Blueberries	6,719	6,387	11,616	10,900	13,921
Cherries	24,025	29,014	30,447	105,201	101,533
Grapes	9,096	16,167	11,004	15,189	4,799
Peaches	18,959	9,471	12,648	25,791	32,380
Plums and Prunes	5,785	3,156	5,586	5,144	6,791
Raspberries	13,347	13,506	10,381	31,378	28,973
Strawberries	53,110	77,079	70,494	192,732	157,729
Young, Logan, Boysen and similar berries	7,163	3,499	2,826	13,814	13,515
Orange juice 2/	3/	164,261	269,534	(See Below)	
Other fruit juices and purees	39,304	52,030	69,316		
Other fruit	36,649	21,751	15,463	4/15,709	4/8,090
Total of above	256,691	432,394	539,278	480,646	420,946
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)					
Orange					
Concentrated	---	---	---	34,938	5/43,047
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	202	
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	---	---	---	188	5/ 1,078
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	4	
Blend					
Concentrated	---	---	---	245	5/ 535
Lemon					
Concentrated	---	---	---	205	
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	455	
Lemonade	---	---	---	3,437	

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.

2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.

3/ Included with other fruit juices and purees.

4/ Includes some non-citrus juices.

5/ Florida pack through June 14, 1952.

Table 6.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Stocks and packs,
1950 and 1951 seasons

Commodity	Stocks				Packs	
	Wholesale distributors:		Canners		1950-51	1951-52 1/
	April 1 1951	April 1 1952	June 1 1951	June 1 1952		
Canned fruits					1,000	1,000
Apples	n.a.	n.a.	2,246	1,714	4,844	3,117
Applesauce	1,202	1,140	2,919	1,949	8,300	5,500
Apricots	985	1,024	115	621	3,661	4,614
Cherries, R.S.P.	1,054	811	71	236	3,841	3,600
Cherries, other	430	350	55	125	741	900
Citrus segments	2,712	2,602	1,367	1,545	5,582	4,004
Cranberries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,500	2,700
Mixed fruits 3/	3,085	1,775	547	2,583	7,791	9,900
Peaches	6,086	5,109	625	3,899	16,695	22,803
Pears	1,542	1,174	605	1,657	6,370	6,647
Pineapple	5,300	3,448	894	n.a.	4/11,312	5/9,985
Plums and prunes	518	694	95	526	1,026	2,300
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			cases	cases	cases	cases
			24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
Canned juices						
Apple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,840	3,625
Blended orange and grapefruit	1,169	308	6/2,402	6/1,902	9,435	7/5,976
Grapefruit	2,719	1,690	6/5,202	6/3,787	18,286	7/7,945
Orange	2,763	2,042	6/5,802	6/5,638	22,498	7/18,822
Pineapple	2,061	1,428	4,243	n.a.	4/13,699	8/10,176
Tangerine and tangerine blends	n.a.	n.a.	6/817	6/227	1,186	7/489

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grapefruit segments only.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured.

4/ Hawaiian pack.

5/ Hawaiian pack through March 31, 1952; pack through March 31, 1951, was 10,566 thousand cases.

6/ Florida only.

7/ Florida pack through June 14, 1952. Comparable packs for 1950-51 season are (1,000 cases): Blended, 8,125; grapefruit, 12,295; orange, 19,666, tangerine, 1,186.

8/ Hawaiian pack through March 31, 1952; pack through March 31, 1951 was 12,832 thousand cases.

Table 7.- Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1941-50,
annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average:		Indicated:		State	Average:		Indicated	
	1941-50	1951	1952	1952		1941-50	1951	1952	1952
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels	
North Carolina . . .	1,867	1,806	1,798	1,798	Arkansas	2,027	1,044	1,701	
South Carolina . . .	3,226	2/4,980	4,032	4,032	Louisiana	201	63	110	
Georgia	4,114	2/3,975	3,570	3,570	Oklahoma	438	413	308	
Florida	65	24	21	21	Texas	1,327	696	429	
Alabama	1,036	256	630	630	10 States	15,003	13,512	13,111	
Mississippi	702	255	512	512					

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1951-South Carolina, 366; Georgia, 100.

Table 8.- Peaches: Production 26 late States, average 1941-50,
annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average:		Indicated:		State	Average:		Indicated	
	1941-50	1951	1952	1952		1941-50	1951	1952	1952
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels	
New Hampshire . . .	10	9	8	8	Kentucky	572	72	448	
Massachusetts . . .	54	87	56	56	Tennessee	707	80	414	
Rhode Island . . .	13	21	17	17	Idaho	284	350	369	
Connecticut	127	148	129	129	Colorado	1,881	316	2,565	
New York	1,247	1,312	1,280	1,280	New Mexico	167	270	320	
New Jersey	1,524	1,992	1,175	1,175	Utah	646	800	648	
Pennsylvania . . .	2,051	2,352	2,223	2,223	Washington	2,086	810	1,708	
Ohio	918	907	861	861	Oregon	576	400	571	
Indiana	507	72	456	456	California, all	30,698	2/35,878	33,294	
Illinois	1,787	224	1,924	1,924	Clingstone 3/	19,506	2/24,544	22,210	
Michigan	3,861	605	3,868	3,868	Freestone	11,193	11,334	11,084	
Missouri	613	304	630	630					
Kansas	77	130	132	132	26 States	53,155	50,115	56,254	
Delaware	261	148	124	124	10 early States	15,003	2/13,512	13,111	
Maryland	499	476	420	420					
Virginia	1,458	1,771	2,024	2,024					
West Virginia . . .	531	581	590	590	U. S. TOTAL . . .	4/68,186	63,627	69,365	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1951-South Carolina, 309; Georgia, 100; California Clingstone, 166.

2/ Includes 1,042,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 9.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average 1941-50:	1951	Indi- cated 1952	Average 1941-50:	1951	Indi- cated 1952	Average 1941-50:	1951	Indi- cated 1952
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	2,620	6,000	5,100	16,960	30,200	25,600	19,580	36,200	30,700
Pennsylvania :	1,260	1,600	1,600	6,050	12,000	9,800	7,310	13,600	11,400
Ohio	441	520	530	2,238	2,600	2,370	2,679	3,120	2,900
Michigan	4,360	6,800	9,100	48,650	2/84,700	82,800	53,010	91,500	91,900
Wisconsin ...	---	---	---	12,750	14,500	15,540	12,750	14,500	15,540
Montana	579	40	960	317	30	350	896	70	1,310
Idaho	2,534	3,250	4,660	524	610	810	3,058	3,860	5,470
Colorado	466	380	980	3,204	3,200	2,200	3,670	3,580	3,180
Utah	3,254	4,000	4,400	2,150	3,200	2,800	5,404	7,200	7,200
Washington ..	26,290	12,700	17,800	3,950	3,500	2,800	30,240	16,200	20,600
Oregon	20,980	16,700	24,800	2,190	3,700	3,000	23,170	20,400	27,800
California ..	29,650	19,800	36,100	---	---	---	29,650	19,800	36,100
12 States ,:	92,434	71,790	106,030	98,983	158,240	148,070	191,417	230,030	254,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 8,700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 10- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1952, with comparisons 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year:	average: 1951	1952	10-year:	average: 1951	1952	10-year:	average: 1951	1952
	average: 1941-50:	1951	1952	10-year:	1941-50:	1952	10-year:	1941-50:	1952
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates	1,000 crates
Winter	3,770	6,000	4,800	66	60	65	251	360	312
Early spring :	22,710	28,450	14,000	58	44	73	1,338	1,241	1,017
Mid-spring ..:	50,950	65,550	61,330	69	82	87	3,585	5,402	5,335
Late spring ..:	41,460	59,050	60,400	85	81	90	3,588	4,776	5,428
Total ..:	118,880	159,050	140,530	72	74	86	8,762	11,779	12,092

1/ Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 11.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952.

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	Indicated 1952
	1941-50	Percent	Percent	1941-50	Tons	Tons
<u>Apricots</u>						
California	---	---	---	203,700	172,000	155,000
Washington	---	---	---	20,020	4,800	14,500
Utah	---	---	---	5,020	6,400	6,000
Total	---	---	---	228,740	183,200	175,500
<u>Plums</u>						
Michigan	61	58	75	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	79,000	97,000	56,000
<u>Prunes</u>						
California	---	---	---	183,700	177,000	137,000
Idaho	63	62	93	---	---	---
Washington, all	64	40	57	---	---	---
Eastern Washington ..	74	38	57	---	---	---
Western Washington ..	49	49	56	---	---	---
Oregon, all	52	56	55	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	66	27	73	---	---	---
Western Oregon	49	64	51	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 3,000; Prunes, California 1,000 (dry basis).

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 12.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952.

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Condition June 1		
	Average:	1951	1952	Crop and State	Average:	1951
	1941-50	Percent	Percent	1941-50	1951	1952
<u>Grapes</u>						
California, all:	84	88	82	Other crops (cont'd):		
Wine varieties:	84	85	77	California	:	:
Raisin varieties	84	89	85	Almonds	62	68
Table varieties:	84	90	80	Walnuts	---	57
Other crops :				Washington		
California	---	---	---	Filberts	2/61	46
Figs	83	84	85	Oregon		68
Olives	75	77	82	Filberts	75	73
				Florida		80
				Avocados	62	70
						77

1/ 1952 walnut production in California indicated to be 71,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 67,000 tons produced in 1951 and 58,000 tons in 1950.

2/ Short-time average.

Table 13.- Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and indicated 1952 1/

State and variety	Average: 1941-50	1951	Indicated: 1952	State and variety	Average: 1941-50	1951	Indicated: 1952
	: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	:: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Washington				California			
Bartlett	5,231	3,970	3,654	Bartlett	11,009	13,001	13,001
Others	1,815	1,584	1,584	Others	1,458	2,000	1,583
Total	7,046	5,554	5,238	Total	12,468	15,001	14,584
Oregon				Three States			
Bartlett	1,971	2,147	2,166	Bartlett	18,211	19,118	18,821
Others	2,958	2,850	3,354	Others	6,231	6,434	6,521
Total	4,929	2/4,997	5,520	Total	24,443	25,552	25,342

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 115,000 bushels of harvested fruit which were not utilized.

Table 14.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1941-50, annual 1951, and indicated 1952 1/

State	Average: 1941-50	1951	Indicated: 1952	State	Average: 1941-50	1951	Indicated: 1952
	: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	:: 1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Massachusetts	42	45	42	Tennessee	168	58	115
Connecticut	50	53	52	Alabama	241	99	117
New York	679	486	454	Mississippi	275	126	181
Pennsylvania	277	200	205	Arkansas	153	94	96
Ohio	243	200	180	Louisiana	168	70	115
Indiana	136	100	94	Oklahoma	150	104	79
Illinois	308	204	1,188	Texas	335	261	170
Michigan	721	966	1,073	Idaho	57	58	76
Missouri	194	132	161	Colorado	187	193	234
Kansas	84	78	74	Utah	156	198	260
Virginia	210	102	132				
West Virginia	72	59	73	27 States	5,787	4,476	4,818
North Carolina	202	154	168	3 Pacific Coast			
South Carolina	92	64	50	States	24,443	25,552	25,342
Georgia	314	241	224				
Florida	145	75	110				
Kentucky	128	56	95	U.S. TOTAL	2/30,306	30,028	30,160

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): New York 63; Michigan 40.

2/ United States average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

Table 15.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1940-49, annual 1949, 1950, and indicated 1951; condition on June 1, average 1941-50, annual 1951 and 1952

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average: 1940-49		1949	1950	Indicated: 1951	Average: 1941-50	1951
	: 1,000 : boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>ORANGES</u>							
California, all	48,196	41,860	45,210	38,300	83	84	82
Navel and misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	12,900	82	85	80
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,600	25,400	83	83	83
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	78,500	69	75	72
Early and midseason 3/ ..	25,050	33,600	36,800	44,000	70	75	74
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	34,500	69	75	71
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300	68	1	41
Early and midseason 2/ ..	2,260	1,120	1,800	200	4/61	1	44
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100	4/60	1	32
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	750	74	73	75
Navel and misc. 2/	466	585	650	350	4/67	71	74
Valencias	439	400	750	400	4/71	74	75
Louisiana 2/	308	360	300	50	75	10	51
5 States 5/	99,096	103,465	116,910	117,900	77	78	77
Total early and midseason 6/	46,358	51,295	54,160	57,500	--	--	--
Total valencias	52,738	52,170	62,750	60,400	--	--	--
<u>TANGERINES</u>							
Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	4,500	62	69	66
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	102,986	108,465	121,710	122,400	--	--	--
<u>GRAPEFRUIT</u>							
Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000	62	71	67
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,000	65	73	69
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	19,000	59	69	65
Texas	17,387	6,400	7,500	200	61	1	24
Arizona	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,000	74	79	80
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,150	81	89	82
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	630	4/80	89	83
Other	1,737	1,440	1,570	1,520	4/81	89	81
4 States 5/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,350	63	46	52
<u>LEMONS</u>							
California 5/	12,993	11,360	13,450	12,800	79	84	79
<u>LIMES</u>							
Florida 5/	184	260	280	260	72	82	82
June 1 forecast of 1952 :							
crop Florida limes	---	---	300	---	--	--	--

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In Cal., the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Fla. limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple Oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949-710; 1950-1,100; 1951-1,600. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Cal. and Ariz., the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for Cal. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; Cal. lemons, 79 lbs.; Fla. limes, 80 lbs. 6/ In Cal. and Ariz., navels and miscellaneous.

Table 16.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons,
average 1940-49, annual 1950-51, and 1951-52

Item	Average	1950-51	1951-52	1951-52 as a percentage of	
	1940-49	(1950	(1951	Average	1950-51
	(1940-49 bloom)	(bloom)	bloom)	1940-49	
Oranges and tangerines .	1,000.	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent
	tons	tons	tons		
Oranges and tangerines .	4,297	5,174	5,254	122	102
Grapefruit	1,989	1,822	1,585	80	87
Lemons	511	531	506	99	95
Limes	7	11	10	143	91
Total	6,804	7,538	7,355	108	98

Table 17- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at
New York and Chicago, January-June 1951 and 1952

Market and month	Oranges				Lemons			
	California		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias	Navel	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
New York	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month:								
January	---	---	4.72	6.41	4.07	3.49	7.71	7.34
February	---	---	5.90	7.23	4.81	3.57	8.50	7.12
March	---	---	5.72	7.98	4.81	3.68	7.69	7.35
April	---	6.30	5.30	7.00	4.41	3.35	6.25	6.94
May	4.89	5.89	6.33	6.60	4.56	3.81	8.15	7.50
Season average :								
through May ..	4.89	5.96	5.76	7.04	4.42	3.59	7.46	7.24
Week ended:								
June 6	4.74	5.84	7.07	8.09	4.22	3.54	7.21	6.74
13	5.54	6.06	7.63	8.92	3.95	3.71	7.57	7.63
20	4.93	5.00	---	---	4.77	4.33	6.83	10.76
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.85	6.19	3.72	3.22	7.55	7.98
February	---	---	5.88	6.68	4.52	3.34	7.90	8.41
March	---	---	5.67	7.46	4.57	3.30	7.80	8.02
April	3.26	5.84	5.25	6.02	4.16	3.06	6.43	7.40
May	4.62	5.76	6.05	6.15	4.31	3.72	8.37	8.28
Season average :								
through May ..	4.60	5.77	5.69	6.54	4.11	3.30	7.51	8.14
Week ended:								
June 6	5.26	5.78	6.70	5.93	4.35	3.74	7.66	6.79
13	5.22	5.48	6.76	---	3.87	3.58	7.20	8.10
20	4.77	4.73	---	---	4.13	3.93	6.97	9.05

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York,
and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 18.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box,
New York and Chicago, January-June, 1951 and 1952

Market and month	Florida						Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
<u>New York</u>			Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Month:								
January	4.57	4.28	3.26	2.98	4.41	4.10	---	---
February	4.97	4.04	3.74	2.92	4.86	3.91	---	---
March	4.48	3.95	3.52	2.56	4.41	3.76	---	---
April	4.18	3.61	3.34	2.63	4.12	3.53	---	---
May	3.82	3.93	3.07	2.67	3.78	3.84	---	---
Season average :								
through May ...	4.52	4.19	3.47	3.05	4.40	4.05	---	---
Week ended:								
June 6	3.36	3.60	2.57	2.15	3.33	3.46	---	---
13	4.08	4.03	3.14	2.53	4.02	3.93	---	---
20	3.76	3.83	2.88	2.54	3.68	3.69	---	---
<u>Chicago</u>								
Month:								
January	---	---	---	---	3.80	4.03	3.81	---
February	---	---	---	---	4.14	3.84	4.41	---
March	---	---	---	---	4.21	3.75	---	---
April	---	---	---	---	3.68	3.50	---	---
May	---	---	---	---	3.49	3.70	---	---
Season average :								
through May ...	---	---	---	---	3.93	4.01	4.07	---
Week ended:								
June 6	---	---	---	---	3.29	3.03	---	---
13	---	---	---	---	3.19	3.74	---	---
20	---	---	---	---	3.46	4.11	---	---

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 19.- Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1951 and 1952

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January	3.64	5.44	2.89	4.68	---	3.13	3.49	5.24
February	3.76	5.52	2.45	3.99	2.50	2.57	3.53	4.94
March	3.26	5.82	2.32	4.99	2.17	4.19	3.00	5.72
April	2.83	5.63	2.34	5.42	2.27	4.04	2.63	5.49
May	2.76	5.99	2.76	5.86	2.61	5.03	2.76	5.87
Season average :								
through May ...	3.56	5.35	2.56	5.32	2.28	4.37	3.36	5.30

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 20.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1951 and 1952.^{1/}

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons			
	1951				1952				1951		1952	
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through												
January 19	11,115	4,406	1,037	16,558	13,090	52	1,297	14,439	2,493	2,250		
Week ended												
January 26	635	432	123	1,190	1,069	---	113	1,182	240	212		
February 2	617	164	106	887	1,051	---	124	1,175	225	207		
9	736	75	136	947	956	---	117	1,073	210	219		
16	1,058	---	125	1,183	1,175	---	94	1,269	223	228		
23	982	---	132	1,114	1,130	---	141	1,271	232	258		
March 1	944	---	118	1,062	1,104	---	133	1,237	257	263		
8	860	---	149	1,009	1,291	---	113	1,404	265	260		
15	850	---	154	1,004	1,266	---	123	1,389	276	263		
22	935	---	152	1,087	1,255	---	126	1,381	314	264		
29	1,034	---	143	1,177	936	---	140	1,076	299	229		
April 5	891	---	157	1,048	1,485	---	130	1,615	231	261		
12	845	---	160	1,005	1,248	---	121	1,369	246	260		
19	937	---	152	1,089	1,055	---	126	1,181	290	292		
26	830	---	195	1,025	937	---	127	1,064	300	321		
May 3	622	---	184	806	933	---	126	1,059	437	459		
10	742	---	186	928	1,073	---	141	1,214	486	516		
17	823	---	185	1,008	1,113	---	127	1,240	541	522		
24	694	---	181	875	871	---	119	990	565	513		
31	461	---	195	656	649	---	123	772	587	459		
June 7	433	---	203	636	606	---	117	723	619	460		
14	358	---	237	595	423	---	135	558	590	581		
Season through												
June 14	27,402	5,077	4,410	36,889	34,716	52	3,913	38,681	9,926	9,297		

1/ Rail, boat and truck, Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision. Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 21.- Fruits: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, United States, as of 15th of month, average 1935-39, annual 1948-52 ^{1/} (January 1910-December 1914 = 100).

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1935-39 avg.	88	90	91	97	99	104	110	101	98	90	86	85
1948	149	150	155	152	157	172	194	203	205	194	172	181
1949	199	198	207	225	239	232	217	181	160	180	172	174
1950	185	186	193	206	195	207	211	200	217	207	194	202
1951	192	204	202	209	194	200	175	207	201	188	172	177
1952	171	168	176	179	190							

1/ Revised January, 1950.

Table 22.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
by varieties, January-June, 1951 and 1952 1/

Period	1951						1952											
	Cal.-	Cal.-	Ariz.	Ariz.	Valen-	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total	Cal.-	Cal.-	Ariz.	Ariz.	Valen-	Navels	Fla.	Tex.	Total
	Cias	&Misc.								Cias	&Misc.							
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through																		
January 19	---	8,925	19,544	2,441	30,913	---	8,779	19,116	56	27,951								
Week ended:																		
January 26	---	1,075	1,111	147	2,333	---	816	1,494	---	2,310								
February 2	---	1,077	1,106	89	2,272	---	916	1,561	---	2,477								
9	---	958	1,521	25	2,504	---	978	1,584	---	2,562								
16	---	1,077	1,592	7	2,676	---	927	2,006	---	2,933								
23	19	1,186	1,216	---	2,421	14	844	1,825	---	2,683								
March 1	27	1,139	1,232	---	2,398	21	908	1,776	---	2,705								
8	58	1,240	1,238	---	2,536	40	846	2,100	---	2,986								
15	65	1,286	1,484	---	2,835	24	473	1,990	---	2,487								
22	91	1,281	1,297	---	2,669	48	673	2,011	---	2,732								
29	92	1,305	1,299	---	2,696	55	783	1,507	---	2,345								
April 5	83	1,248	1,101	---	2,432	41	613	2,313	---	2,967								
12	91	1,263	1,070	---	2,424	38	523	1,781	---	2,342								
19	98	1,279	1,242	---	2,619	58	763	1,515	---	2,336								
26	180	1,203	1,174	---	2,557	103	687	1,356	---	2,146								
May 3	342	1,009	858	---	2,209	176	520	1,650	---	2,346								
10	683	839	1,024	---	2,546	374	459	1,618	---	2,451								
17	981	410	1,078	---	2,469	627	262	1,549	---	2,438								
24	1,227	105	1,038	---	2,370	651	56	1,362	---	2,069								
31	1,356	---	960	---	2,316	702	---	1,257	---	1,959								
June 7	1,450	---	766	---	2,216	958	---	1,153	---	2,111								
14	1,358	---	668	---	2,026	1,077	---	922	---	1,999								
Season through																		
June 14	8,201	27,908	43,619	2,709	82,437	5,007	20,826	53,446	56	79,335								

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate and intrastate truck shipments from California-Arizona and Florida. Excludes quantities from Florida trucked to canners and to boats. All data subject to revision.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

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